

EVERY ONE WHO CREATES OR CULTIVATES A GARDEN HELPS GREATLY TO SOLVE THE PROBLEM

"Let me suggest also that every one who creates or cultivates a garden helps and helps greatly to solve the problem of the feeding of the nations, and that every housewife who practises strict economy puts herself in the ranks of those who serve the Nation."—PRESIDENT WILSON.

reinforce the divisions already in line. It was ordered to retake Monchy-le-Preux at all costs. Its losses in the case with all the Bavarian troops throughout the whole recent operations. Of the prisoners taken by us since the 9th more than one-third are Bavarians.

With the British attacking on three sides of Lens, the German defenders are fighting desperately, while in the town itself they attempted to remove guns and supplies.

[We attention not centered at present on the dramatic situations about Lens and St. Quentin, the great artillery battle between Soissons and Rheims, which has been going on for several days, would doubtless have attracted more notice. The potential importance of this drive of the big guns cannot be minimized, precluding as it may, offensive movements of the infantry on a large scale.]

In this connection the probability of a northward drive by the French from the Rheims region to turn the left flank of the Hindenburg line, as the British have turned the right at Vimy, has come to the front while the artillery battle has been raging. I again to-day the Germans threw two more strong attacks at British positions at Monchy-le-Preux. Both failed. The British artillery, concentrated in a devastating fire, slaughtered the attacking forces.

Another German attack, likewise in great force, was made on both sides of the Hapaumont ridge, and against Hermies, Noreuil and Lagnicourt. The British held firm at Hermies and Noreuil, but the enemy obtained a foothold on a spur 2,000 yards to the north of Penobscot and Lagnicourt. Immediately the British counter-attacked and swept the enemy out. The Germans lost heavily in this attack and the subsequent British counter-attack.

FRENCH OFFENSIVE SPREADS TO ALSACE; BIG GAINS REPORTED

Bitter Fighting in the Drives Toward St. Quentin and South of Oise.

PARIS, April 16.—France's great offensive, timed to synchronize with

the British drive, may now be starting.

To-day's official report indicated spread of violent artillery preparations all along the Champagne front; an increase in the French drive toward St. Quentin; more bitter fighting south of the Oise, and a series of terrific smashes far down to the south in Alsace-Lorraine.

Following is the text of the French War Office report:

Between St. Quentin and the Oise we continued to direct a destructive fire at the defenses of the Germans, who replied vigorously in the region south of St. Quentin.

"South of the Oise we made further progress eastward on the plateau between Barleux and Quincy-Basse and occupied several points of support of the enemy. Our patrols are in contact with the German positions on the western edge of the Upper Forest of Coucy.

"The artillery fighting became extremely violent during the night on the front between Soissons and Rheims. In the Champagne we easily repulsed two surprise attacks. East of Aubervilliers French patrols brought back prisoners.

"In Lorraine and in Alsace French detachments, after violent artillery preparation, penetrated the enemy lines at several points. In the Forest of Parroy we found numerous German dead in the trenches blown up by our fire.

"In the Alsatian Plain French detachments at six points reached the second German line and inflicted serious losses on the enemy. Prisoners and material were brought back.

Paris newspapers all comment on these operations as the beginning of a great offensive.

BERLIN WAR OFFICE ONCE MORE CLAIMS SUCCESS OVER BRITISH

Says "Our Destructive Fire Kept Down Attacking Waves" and Caused Heavy Loss.

BERLIN, April 16 (via London).—Following is the report issued to-day by the Berlin War Office:

"On the northern bank of the River Scarpe our destructive fire kept down the British attacking waves and a storming attack could not be carried out.

"North-east of Croisilles our fire rendered abortive a strong British attack, the enemy suffering severe losses.

"North of the Arras-Cambrai road our thrusts drove the enemy back on Leignicourt and Bourlens. To the sanguinary losses of the 4th of prisoners and 15 machine guns which have been brought in, and also 22 guns captured and rendered useless by explosions.

"Near St. Quentin the artillery fire again has increased. "From Soissons to Rheims and in the Western Champagne there was exceptionally heavy artillery fire and mine throwing.

"After the failure of enemy reconnaissance thrusts yesterday, infantry fighting developed this morning over wide sectors."

MANY BATTLES IN AIR; GERMANS ATTACK IN LARGE FORMATIONS

BRITISH HEADQUARTERS IN FRANCE (via London), April 16.—There has been notable air fighting over Monchy, and many machines have been brought down there in the last two days. Large German formations have attacked the British scouts and the pattern of machine guns overhead have been almost continuous during the daylight hours.

The Germans as a rule are careful air fighters and virtually never attack unless they outnumber the British three or four to one. A single German machine is seldom sighted.

Between Soissons and Verdun, says the official statement issued to-day by German Army Headquarters, the British and French yesterday lost eleven airplanes, mostly of the latest type.

SENATE TO PASS \$7,000,000,000 BILL TO-MORROW

War Loan Approved by Finance Committee—\$100,000,000 Voted for Wilson's Use.

WASHINGTON, April 16.—The \$7,000,000,000 war revenue bill which passed the House Saturday was approved to-day by the Senate Finance Committee and will be taken up in the Senate to-morrow for passage.

The committee vote was unanimous and Senate leaders expect to make an effort to put the bill through in one session.

Three minor changes were made in the bill as it came from the House. One in the title is to make more apparent its purpose of assisting in the prosecution of the war; another to permit funds raised under the measure to be deposited in banks not members of the Federal Reserve system and in trust companies. A third is to more clearly exempt certificates of indebtedness from taxation.

Both Houses to-day adopted the conference report on the urgent deficiency bill, making available to the President's use at once the \$100,000,000 for National defense.

The Universal Military Service Bill was taken up to-day for the first time by the Senate Military Committee. The measure was explained in detail behind closed doors by Secretary Baker and Judge Advocate General Crowder.

Several Senators indicated opposition to the Draft Plan but a majority was understood to favor approving the Administration plan of Selective Conscription.

The House Military Committee meanwhile began drafting a bill of its own. There was a general discussion but no important action.

Chairman Dent said communications to the Committee were about evenly divided for the Volunteer System and Selective Conscription.

THREE STATES FORM PLAN TO PRODUCE BIGGER CROPS

"Man Who Makes Two Potatoes Grow Where One Grew a Hero," Says Ex-Gov. Glynn.

Mayors of three States and representatives of the Governors of those States, New York, New Jersey and Connecticut met at the Waldorf-Astoria to-day and formed a permanent organization to push the work of producing larger crops. Borough President Marks presided, and speeches were made by ex-Gov. Glynn, Dr. John Finley of the State Board of Education, and Mayor Bucharach of Atlantic City, representing Gov. Edge of New Jersey.

"The man who makes two potatoes grow where one grew before," said Mr. Glynn, "is the man who is doing heroic work for the Nation. The world is on the edge of starvation. If we are to be victorious we must get to work and produce larger crops."

Resolutions were adopted pledging the three State Governments to work as a unit in producing food supplies, economy and the elimination of waste were urged by the speakers.

FALLS FROM CAR UNDER AUTO

Mr. Vernon Man Dies Following Double Accident at Larchmont.

Brentwood F. Fordette of No. 174 East First Street, Mount Vernon died in the New Rochelle Hospital to-day from a fractured skull. He fell from a trolley car in Larchmont last night and was run over by an automobile and possibly by two.

The machine that is known to have caused the fatal accident to Fordette was the Automobile B548, N. J., was driven behind and other struck Fordette or barely missed him. Mrs. Francis M. Wilson of New Rochelle took the injured man to the hospital in her car.

BRITISH WENT TO CERTAIN DEATH IN FIGHT FOR BAGDAD

Crossing of the Diala River One of the Most Heroic Feats of the War.

BAGDAD, Mesopotamia, March 12 (Correspondence of the Associated Press).—The dust of the Tigris Valley was an important factor in the taking of Bagdad by the British army. It was a dust storm so thick that one could not see four feet in front of him that enabled the engineers to bridge the Diala River, where the Turks made their last stand.

The last battle before Bagdad is likely to have been fought mainly on account of the fighting at the crossing of the Diala, about eleven miles from Bagdad. It was necessary to cross opposite the village of Diala, where the stream is about 120 yards wide, in the face of an enemy sheltered behind thick houses, walls and gardens, armed with machine guns and rifles. There were two days of desperate fighting before the crossing was effected.

The attack on the night of March 7 was checked, but the quality of courage shown has never been surpassed in war. Immediately the first pontoon was lowered over the ramp, the whole launching party was shot down in a few seconds. It was bright moonlight and the Turks had concentrated their machine guns in the houses on the opposite bank. A second pontoon reached the middle of the stream when a terrific fusillade was opened on it. The crew of five rowers and ten riflemen was killed and the boat floated down stream. A third boat got nearly across the river, but was bombed and sunk. All the crew was killed, but there was no holding back.

The orders still held to secure the passage. Crew after crew pushed off to an obvious and certain death. The second and third groups of pontoon crews were exterminated in the same way, and their pontoons drifted out into the Tigris to float past the British camp in the daylight with the freight of dead. The pontoon parties were volunteers, so chosen that all battalions of the brigade would share the honors of the night. The loss of all the available pontoons finally stopped the efforts to cross the river.

On the second night the attempt was resumed with equal gallantry. But this time the attack was preceded by a bombardment. Registering by artillery had been impossible on the first day in the speed of pursuit. It was the artillery barrage that finally secured the troops their footing on the shells themselves, but the dust raised by them. The dust, fine particles of dried Tigris mud, was so thick that it formed a curtain behind which the boats were able to cross.

Afterwards, in the clear moonlight, when the guns were waiting for ammunition and the dust curtain had lifted, the conditions of the preceding night were re-established. Succeeding crossing parties were exterminated and pontoons drifted away, but a footing had been secured. The crew of one pontoon which lost its way in the dust cloud failed to make the bank in time. Directly the air cleared a machine gun was opened on them and the rowers were shot down and the pontoon drifted back to the shore.

A sergeant called for volunteers to get the wounded men out of the boat and a party of twelve men went over the river bank. Every man of them, as well as the crew of the boat, was killed.

Sixty men had gained a foothold on the other bank of the Diala. They got together and started bombing along the bank. They were soon heavily pressed by the Turks on both flanks, and found themselves between two clumps of woods. Here they discovered a providential natural position. A break in the river levee had been repaired by a new levee built in a half moon on the landward side. This formed a perfect lunette. The sixty soldiers, surrounded on all sides but the water, held it through the night, all the next day and the next night against repeated and determined attacks.

On the morning of the 10th, British troops upstream had begun to turn the Turkish flank, and a general retirement began. By 9.30 A. M. in the morning the whole bridgehead had crossed and the fate of Bagdad was sealed.

WOMAN HURT IN STREET.

Found Unconscious With Face and Head Cut—Case Yet a Mystery.

An unidentified woman, about forty-five, was found unconscious, with abrasions on the head and face and possible internal injuries, last midnight, in front of No. 22 Jewett Avenue, Fort Richmond, and taken to St. Vincent's Hospital.

The woman is about 5 feet 6 inches tall, weighs about 135 pounds and has brown hair. She wore a dress and coat of brown and black shoes and stockings.

WAR EMBARGO BILL EMPOWERS WILSON TO FORBID EXPORTS

Administration Measure Introduced by Head of House Commerce Committee.

WASHINGTON, April 16.—With the approval of the Administration Chairman Adamson of the House Commerce Committee to-day introduced a war embargo bill to empower the President to forbid export of any sort when he deems it in the public interest to do so.

Representative McCormick of Illinois introduced a bill for a volunteer agricultural army during the war, based on the plan worked out by the University of Illinois, approved by the conference of agricultural experts at St. Louis last week and endorsed by Secretary Houston.

Four bills designed to make available to the farmers of the Nation financial aid and mutual co-operation in increasing the production of foodstuffs were introduced in the Senate by Senator Sheppard of Texas.

A move to restrict the use of liquor during the war was made by Senator Kenyon. He introduced a bill proposing to raise the internal revenue tax upon distilled liquor to \$10 per gallon, about ten times the present tax.

The nation-wide prohibition amendment was introduced by Senator Jones of Washington. So drastic are the provisions that even the manufacture of liquor would be prohibited.

GOVERNMENT TO FIX ALL PRICES IF DEALERS ATTEMPT INFLATION

(Continued from First Page.)

tional necessity rises above all law.

Already there have been conferences in the Cabinet looking toward legislation permitting the Government to fix prices and regulate production in various industries vitally necessary to national safety. Particularly has this discussion related to food and certain staple manufactured products.

In framing the new tax laws intended to raise many millions of additional revenue, the principle has been laid down in the Ways and Means Committee of the House that the power to tax can be utilized to check extortion in prices. According to Representative Hull, the income tax expert of the committee, if the people are called upon to bear heavy burdens of taxation they have a right to demand of the Government protection from the burdens of inflated prices.

Concrete plans for Government mobilization of farms, factory and mining industries have not been worked out by the Administration. It is the President's hope that a great voluntary uprising will take place among the people, organizing themselves and operating under official guidance rather than under Governmental compulsion.

It remains to be seen whether there will come to pass some of the following miracles:

Farmers selling wheat at less than the market price.

Southern planters foregoing planting more acres of cotton that promises to yield 25 cents per pound in order to raise hogs and hatching.

Manufacturers cutting down prices of their products to normal levels.

Market middlemen cease trying to corner eggs, potatoes and other foodstuffs.

Merchants content with the motto cited by the President—"Small profits and quick sales."

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Just a little dab of Poslam is enough to retard the development of Pimples or to clear an inflamed Complexion. The slightest red nose has been toned down by Poslam overnight.

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Urges your skin to become clearer, brighter, healthier by the daily use of Poslam Soap, medicated with Poslam.

SUNDAY WORLD WANTS WORK MONDAY WONDERS

SOLDIERS ARREST KUROPATKIN WITH 4 OTHER GENERALS

Russian Governor of Turkish Prisoner by Order of Council.

TASHKEND, Asiatic Russia, April 15 (via London, April 16).—Gen. Alexei Kuropatkin, Gov.-General of Turkestan, his assistant, Yerofeff, and Gen. Sivers, Chief of Staff, have been arrested by the Council of Soldiers' Delegates.

Gen. Buroff, commanding the First Siberian brigade, and Gen. Tsoumilien, commanding the local brigade, also have been placed under arrest and confined to a guard room.

The officers are charged with distributing arms to Russians in various districts for defense against natives in the event of an attack. This action has been held to be a provocative character.

The Cossack guards of Gen. Kuropatkin appeared at the meeting of the soldiers' delegates and announced they would not defend him.

Gen. Kuropatkin has sent a telegram to the Russian Premier and Minister of War at Petrograd pointing out the necessity of distinct military and civilian jurisdiction. He asked that he

be given command of the Grenadier Corps and sent to the front.

Gen. Kuropatkin was appointed Governor-General of Turkestan last August. Five months earlier he had been made commander-in-chief of the Russian armies on the northern front in succession to Gen. Nicholas Ruzsky. Prior to that time he had acted as chief of the Russian Grenadier Corps.

At the beginning of the Russo-Japanese War Gen. Kuropatkin was in chief command of the Russian forces in Manchuria.

21,500 Church Women Pledge Support to War.

BOSTON, April 16.—The Executive Board of the Alliance of Unitarian and other Liberal Christian Women, representing 21,500 members, to-day made public resolutions recording "its sympathy with the forces that are working for the overthrow of tyranny and the establishment of the principles of democracy and freedom."

New York City Owns and Operates a Retail Market

Washington Market is the oldest public market under the direct supervision of the city authorities.

All foods sold in this market are regularly inspected by the City, State and Federal inspectors.

This alone insures sanitary conditions and the best grades of foodstuffs.

Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, special reductions. Washington Market, the New Municipal Market is located at Washington, West, Vesey and Fulton Sts., easily accessible from the Subway Hudson Tunnel, Sixth and Ninth Aves. "L" and all the Ferries to the lower city.



Brighten your home with a VICTROLA

Special Outfit \$79.95

- Victrola X.....\$75.00
- 3 10-inch Double Face Records (75c each).....2.25
- 1 12-inch Double Face Record.....1.25
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- Total.....\$79.95

\$5 Down and \$5 per Month

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they are clean, sanitary—fit to wear next to the skin the day you buy them. Made by clean, healthy, well-paid workers in a model daylight knitting mill.

Made in many styles and fabrics for men, women and children—all sizes.

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THEY will be royally celebrated with a GREAT BANQUET OF EXTRAORDINARY VALUES IN MILK CHOCOLATE SPECIALTIES. Not only will the entire line bear most interesting reductions, but many novel and original selling features will be introduced at all LOFT Stores. WATCH OUR ANNOUNCEMENTS.

Offering for Monday and Tuesday, April 16th and 17th

MIDGET STICKS—Delicious little bars of old-fashioned sweetest, presented in ten delicious fruit and nut flavors, about 50 sticks to a box. Favorites with kids—everywhere. PER TIN 19c

Special for Monday, April 16th

ASSORTED NEW CHOCOLATES—These are the new, deliciously flavored, silky finished, cream-filled, and fruit-filled, and of rich flavors, and fillings of fruit, crushed nuts, and cream. PER TONED BOX 13c

Special for Tuesday, April 17th

ASSORTED FRUIT MARMALADE—A collection of seven flavors, pure fruit delicious, comprising Raspberry, Peach, Creme de Menthe, Strawberry, Lemon, and Orange. Covered with Peas and Orange. Confectioner's Sugar. PER TONED BOX 13c

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